

AN
ANSWER
TO A

Pamphlet on *Publick Credit*:

Occasioned by the

Bill now depending in the
House, to prevent the pernicious
Practice of *Stockjobbing*.

Humily add-ess'd to the various Proprietors of
Government Securities.

*Nihil adeo magnum, nec tam mirabile quicquam Principio,
quod non desinant militarier omnes paulatim.*

Lucr. l. 4.

*— We are with greatest Ease receive,
Scarc'd strange at first, and we could scarce believe;
And what we wonder at, as Years increase,
Familiar grow, and all our Wonders cease.*

L O N D O N :

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A N

Answer, &c.

GENTLEMEN,



PLATO was once reprov-
ing a Youth for playing
at Cob-nut ; who replied
in his own Excuse: Me-
thinks, Sir, under Fa-
vour, you chide me for a very small
Matter. No said *Plato*, you are migh-
tily mistaken, for be assured young
Man that Custom is never a small
Matter. A most celebrated Author
says thus: If we do not govern our-
selves by Reason, but are carried away
by Custom ; whatever is most in Use,
that we esteem most virtuous, most

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becoming ;

becoming ; even Error itself when it is become Epidemical, hath the Authority of Truth with us.

The Author here styles himself a Considerator on Publick Credit, occasioned by a Bill now depending on Parliament concerning Sockjobbing ; Had this Rhetorical Author said *against Stockjobbing*, I humbly conceive he had spoke Truth and much more intelligible. But to proceed to his Rhetorical Oration, and his diffused Style, which how much soever the Author may have attempted to affect Brevity, yet one half if not all may have been very well spared. I leave his Readers to judge of the Sublimity of his Style ; which if Sublime should admit of nothing mean or low, no nor the least Allay of a low Character, Supposition or Similitude, There are some bold Writers indeed that are very fond of a Sublime Style, and to that Degree, that they mix something great and prodigious in every thing they write, without examining whether there be any Foundation for it in Reason, as our Rhetorical Author has most excellently done. Had he affected a low or simple Style, so that his Words had agreed with things or facts ;

or

or a soft Style, in expressing himself
 with so much Clearness that his Rea-
 ders should have been at no trouble to
 understand him, that all things on this
 Head that were difficult should have
 been made easy, all Doubts prevented,
 and nothing left for the Reader to guess
 at, I say in so doing he had done well.
 But instead of that to mistake Publick
 Credit for Bearing and Bulling in *Ex-
 change Alley*, buying and selling with-
 out Money or Stock, besides many o-
 ther absurdities and inconsistencies sure
 to a rational Man must be a little sur-
 prising. In the Beginning, he propo-
 ses some Considerations on Publick
 Credit. I would conceive thereby he
 does or ought to mean that Property
 or Interest in Funds which depends on
 the Security of a *British* Parliament.
 All Mens Properties in the Various
 Funds which by Virtue of the several
 Companies Charters are like Promisory
 Notes of the Legislative Power, (not-
 withstanding the Author's exceeding
 Care and Fear of their being deprecia-
 ted,) and I humbly conceive are very
 secure; and more so than, or as much as
 any Nation in *Europe* can boast of,
 Witness, the advanced Price of 3 *per*
Cent.

Cent. Annuities; which fully evinces the Credit of the Nation, which in other Words he justly stiles Publick Credit.

I could wish indeed we could have boasted of this Credit in the Reign of our glorious *K. William* of immortal Memory and the *Pious Queen Anne*, the Necessity of whose Times loaded the Nations with the present Debts. Happy indeed for us (considered as a Body Politick) that our Credit is such that the Government may raise Monies at 3 and 4 *per Cent*, and I doubt not that in Case a War with any Neighbouring Power should ever be thought necessary, (which God prevent) Monies to support it would be raised with no great Difficulty at 5 *per Cent*. Happy Times! and this in a great Measure, I conceive is owing to that unparelled Scheme of the Sinking Fund, which will be an Eternal Honour to the Projector and must while we are in Peace, gradually sink the Nations Debts in spite of our National Demagogues. In his first Paragraph this worthy Author Points out the Duty of our Legislators in a due Care to preserve Publick Faith, and to regard National Credit which

which (tho' the same Thing) he calls things of the utmost Consequence and worthy Consideration. 'Tis true; and I hope always will be the Care of a *British* Parliament. He does well indeed to remind 'em of their Duty, 'tis kind; considering by this Bill depending, the HORNS of imaginary Credit and whip-filly-bub Faith (being, as before Synonymous) are in danger of being lopt; This indeed must needs proceed *from a National, and not a Selfish Principle* of a Stockjobbing Bull. I take it for granted this Paragraph is smoaked already without any Excise, if not shall be consider'd under another Head. To use his Words:

Secondly, 'Our National Debt was contracted in Defence of our Liberties and Properties and to preserve us from Popery and Slavery. 'Tis true and what then: He then tells you the best ' Subjects were encouraged at the Revolution to venture their Lives and Fortunes in maintaining the long and expensive War, which the then Government paid dear enough for; in a firm Dependance on Parliamentary Faith and that Publick Credit.' I humbly conceive had the People at that time had

had a firm Faith in and Value for the Government, they had scarce insisted on so exorbitant an Interest, which indeed if the Sinking Fund had not been a Scheme to have paid the Principal gradually; we should be in a fine Condition in Case of a War which our Antiministerial Antiphilanthropian Male Contents (the very spawn of *Belzebub*) have endeavoured with all their little Might to promote. But, Heaven he praised, Curs'd Cows have short Horns, but to proceed, he says, 'which
 ' arose from the free and unconfin'd
 ' Liberty so wisely given to every Sub-
 ' ject to dispose of his Properties or
 ' Interest in the Publick Funds.' Sure no Man in his Senses, none but Brutes in Human Shapes as Bulls and Bears can be so stupid as to imagine that this Act now depending will deprive us of exchanging our Properties in our Commerce one with another. ' This, says
 ' he, (I suppose he means Liberty if he
 ' means any thing,) created a new Com-
 ' merce amongst Mankind and stamp'd
 ' a Value on what wou'd otherwise
 ' have been an insupportable Burden to
 ' the Nation.' I conceive this not to be the softest Rhetorick. But farther,
 he

he says, , Without this Commerce
 ' which gave Birth to this new kind of
 ' of Species; without where it seems
 ' impossible the wax would ever have
 ' been maintained. I rather conceive,
 this new kind of Species he mentions
 by which I wou'd suppose he means
 the Nation's Debts, gave Birth to the
 Commerce, unless he will grant me,
 that Children are born before their Pa-
 rents, then indeed I will grant him
 that this Species does not give birth
 to this Commerce of Stockjobbing.
 It must be allow'd indeed that our
 Liberty in trafficking our Govern-
 ment Securities has given Birth to
 a new-fangled Mushroom Commerce
 called *Bulling* and *Bearing*, which was
 scarce known before the *Preston* Rebel-
 lion, or at least were but in its Embrio;
 and 'tis notorious, how many even at
 that Time were ruin'd by their head-
 long Gaming, and others frighted out
 of their Stocks by the unlawful Arts
 and Stratagems then made Use of in
 Buying Bulls and Selling Bears, and
 paying dearly the Difference, I venture
 to say, that Bulling and Bearing, Putts
 and Refusals, and the many Lies, Tricks
 and Inventions that were then and have
 been since made use of has had not a

little Tendency to disturb the Minds of the People, and consequently in some measure to stop the very Vitals of Publick Credit, and is this a Practise to be defended? A Cause to contend for, and of such Importance to plead even by Council for; for Shame, let the Author and his Abettors rather Petition for an Act of Parliament to establish the old Game of Cups and Balls, which would be less mischievous in its Consequences. If Publick Credit is founded on Parliamentary Security, and a fair, free and open Commerce is established for every Subject to alter and exchange his Property at Pleasure, we need not fear the support of our Publick Credit, nor shall we be in any necessity for Bulls and Bears to assist us in any Publick Market where so many Millions are transferable. 'Twas Bears and Bulls, Monies given to Puts and Refusals privately by the Directors and their Friends that blew up Stock to such a Height above Par in the Year 1720, and by the same illegal Practice, and filling the Invention of the Voracious that depreciated Stock by bearing it under Par, or its real intrinsic Value; which will always discover itself

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self in proportion to the happy or unhappy Scituation of Affairs. This Commerce in transacting Business in Stocks will by preventing the pernicious Practice of Jobbing be maintained on a more solid Basis, your Stocks will generally play about Par under or over, as the People's real Necessities in buying or selling, or the Quiet and Uneasiness of our Affairs at Home and Abroad shall occasion. There can be no Fear, I say, of a Market in our Stocks whilst so many Millions remain the various Properties of the Subjects. The People will not be at every Turn tormented with Fears and Frights, (occasioned only by Bug-bears and Bulls to serve a vile End.)

Thirdly, He tells you, *Gentlemen*, that ' Foreigners who invest their Monies in our Funds, are thereby attached to our Interest by the strongest Engagements, nothing can effectually dissolve that Tie as a Restraint on the Circulation of our Credit, which was one of the chief Motives to that Engagement.' I conceive that Foreigners are very welcome to

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purchase

purchase our Stocks, and send over as many Bills of Exchange and as few Ties as they please, and while 'tis consistent with their Interest and no longer, they will traffick in our Stocks, and thereby they discover themselves attached to their own Interest, their own Interest are their strong Engagements, and I venture to say there will be no Restraint on the Circulation of our Credit by Virtue of this Bill, all Men have a Right of transferring their Stocks by way of Sale even on Paper Credit. The Seller I conceive will see that he has a valuable Consideration for his Stock when transferr'd.—What would this Writer on Publick Credit aim at.

Fourthly, ' Let us see, *he further*
' *says, To the Bank of England more*
' *particularly belongs the Circulation*
' *of Cash. — This Company makes*
' *large Dividends and they discount*
' *foreign Bills.* Well; who hinders
them; this Act will not any ways im-
pede such a Design. And further he
harangues on the same Head: ' That
' Merchants Trades are enlarged at a
' very

' very easy Interest and the Circula-
 ' tion of *Bank* Notes answers all the
 ' Ends of Specie.' Well, I conceive
 there are none that after the Passing
 this Bill will refuse *Bank* Notes on their
 transferring or alienating their Pro-
 perty. — And with many more Ef-
 forts of Rhetorick he tells you: ' That
 ' Credit is founded on a Reciprocal
 ' Confidence between the *Bank* and the
 ' Merchant, and that great Trade ac-
 ' crues from their Credit in the Courses
 ' of Exchange.' I will answer in his
 own Words that follow, That I be-
 lieve no Man in Trade will venture to
 deny. But then he goes on and says:
 ' That this Circulation of Credit is
 ' not of Use to Trade only. — *He*
 ' says, it is no Secret to the World.'
 I conceive therefore that every Body
 knows it, ' That the *Bank* has sup-
 ' plied the Necessities of the Govern-
 ' ment with large Sums of Money at
 ' so low an Interest as 3 *per Cent.* —
 O happy, happy, happy Days! And
 likewise he says, ' That the Circula-
 ' tion of Credit in other Companies is
 ' of excellent Use, and greatly bene-
 ' ficial

' ficial to the Nation. This he says,
 ' He believes is beyond Dispute,' and
 then he saith, ' Having sufficiently
 ' shewn the Value of *Credit*, and the
 ' Usefulness of *Circulation* by the for-
 ' mer Instances: ' — Which I fur-
 ther say, That the various *Circulations*
 of *Credit* founded on the Good of the
 People which is right Reason proves
 itself in Fact more than his Rhetori-
 cal Harangues about proving that the
 Moon is made of *Green Cheese*. — And
 now he saith that he will say no
 more on this Head but proceed to
 prove that any Restraint on the free
 Liberty of the Subject in circulating
 Funds will impair *Credit* and be at-
 tended with bad Consequences to the
 Nation. ' Now, in his own Words
 ' he says, as *England* is at present the
 ' Universal Bank for the Monied In-
 ' terest, so *Holland* is the Market for
 ' the whole World for Goods and
 ' Merchandize, by this Means, the
 ' *Dutch* have their Houses tenanted,
 ' and their Inhabitants thrive from the
 ' Profits of Rent, Commission, Bro-
 ' kage, and Labour.' — If the Bulls
 and

and Bears in *Exchange-Alley*, most of which have been brought up to Trades would labour more in their Manufactures and behind the Counter, 'tis my Opinion their Minds would be more easy and better employ'd, and in Mind too they would be capacitated to serve their God, their King, and their Country and less exposed to the many violent Temptations to Lying, and little mean Arts which by some as well known, and own'd by others; and not a little lamented by all that have seen the vile Practices carried on by their unwarrantable Gaming and imaginary Contracts, which have fill'd our Gazetts with Merchants and Tradesmen, and has been the Means of ruining numberless Families. Witness the Year 1720, that terrible deplorable Year, and the Ruin that ensued, Had this Bill happily took Place in 1719, I doubt not but that all the Mischiefs of 1720 would have been prevented. But to proceed to this over Bearing Author. ' *He says*, should the Exchange of *Amsterdam* become the only Place for the free and unlimited

‘ ted Negotiating of our Funds, we
 ‘ shall make the Ballance of Trade
 ‘ still more against us.’ What a Monster, a Scarecrow, a Hydra is here! worse than the late Hydra of Excise that came over Sea from the Tobacco Plantations. ‘ The least Restraint,
 ‘ *says he*, laid on our Commerce,(which
 ‘ is Stockjobbing here meant,) is the
 ‘ most probable Means of removing
 ‘ it thither, since a Letter by the Post
 ‘ will effectually answer the End.’——

What can he here mean, but that in Case this Bill to prevent the pernicious Practice of Bearing and Bulling here should pass; our *English* Bulls and Bears would send Commissions to *Holland* to job for them in our Government Securities. A likely Thing indeed? I humbly conceive they will find no such Bulls in *Holland* to execute their Shittlecock Commissions, if these Bulls and Bears have Money or Bills to negotiate, they will find Chapman enough to negotiate with, and if that’s wanting they may save themselves the Trouble and Expence of writing to *Holland*, they know better
 than

than to be gored in that Manner, besides 'tis impracticable, in the Nature of Things; and were it practicable that these Chuck-farthing Gamesters in Stocks should go to *Holland* to play at Cups and Balls there, they would soon become Bankrupts and be obliged to beg their Way Home again. I would advise them to study an honest Livelihood and to be *Christians*, then all Things necessary in Life would be their Portion and Lot if they believe the Scriptures. None but Men I venture to say, of desperate Fortunes, and a few others of over-grown Fortunes can delight themselves in the Practice of so pernicious, so hellish a Way of Livelihood.

Sixthly, But to return to this Rhetorician, ' *He saith*, Though Parliamentary Security gives real Value to the National Debt, or the Publick Funds, they would be like the Miser's Treasure, useless to the Possessor.' I answer, that Bulls and Bears abstractedly considered are out of the Question having no Possessions in the

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Funds,

Funds, consequently no Treasure, and their Minds which are the Produce of an infatuated Brain are to use his Words, ' the undiscover'd Riches of ' the Earth, and will admit of no Circulation, Credit or Market Price on ' them.

' It is by this *free and unconfin'd Liberty* of Buying and Selling the ' Funds, *says he*, that the chief ' Branches of Credit are maintain'd, ' and the taking away any Part of ' that Liberty seems as if an Artist ' should support a Building by under- ' mining the Foundation.' Upon my Word he reasons fine, this is soft Rhetorick indeed. I want to know how Bulls and Bears, the one without Money! and the other without Stock should be any Prop or Support to Publick Credit. Sure, he will argue, though it is unscriptural, that to build a House on the Sands is more preferable than a Rock, that surely would be a substantial Rocky Argument.

Why

' Why are the People contented,
 ' *says he*, with 3 *per Cent.* in the
 ' Funds when they can make 4 *per*
 ' *Cent.* in Land Security, (the last of
 which he will find difficult to prove
 if all the Funds were paid of) but
 ' because they can change their Pro-
 ' perty without Difficulty and at a
 ' small Expence.' I allow Stockhol-
 ders can and will when this passes
 much easier than before, without be-
 ing crowded with Bulls and Bears,
 Beasts that infest our Transfer Houses,
 having no Business there but to plun-
 der, for 'tis well known if they are
 capable of paying their Difference to
 each other, their Contracts are settled
 at *Jonathan's* Coffee-house, and they
 only infest the Transfer Books for
 Plunder, and bring their Puts with
 them to blow up or down as the Ne-
 cessity of their Bargains require. This
 the Stockjobbers know to be a Truth,
 without Contradiction, and need no
 farther Evidence or Illustration.

But farther this Deponent saith,
 ' Should a Restraint be laid on the
 ' free Commerce how would the Case
 ' be alter'd ? " The Case would be
 ALL-TURD indeed: ' The Seller
 ' must wait for a Buyer,' *he says, that*
is true ; so in all Cases nought can be
 sold that is not bought; ' but there
 ' will be a Want of a Market,' he
 says ; not so much as now, while the
 Bulls and Bears infest the Market, and
 hinder the honest Stockholder from
 coming to Market, and the Transfer
 Books, which is too often the Case
 and many Complaints though to no
 Purpose has been made on this Head ;-
 ' It will not be an easy Thing to fix
 ' a Price, *he further says,* This will
 ' soon make the Possessor weary of so
 ' precarious an Estate, and unwilling
 ' to engage in a new Loan when the
 ' Emergencies of the State may re-
 ' quire his Assistance.' A Roaring
 Threat indeed ! I conceive the Pos-
 sessor will be the more fond of his
 Estate, having an Opportunity of
 coming at it the better there being
 no

Beasts of Prey in his Way, and he will then find his Estate at a greater Certainty, a better Market, and his Business sooner dispatched by himself or some honest Broker if he can find one, and his Estate wont then be liable to be toss'd about like a Shittlecock by every invented piece of News, and little Stratagem that are now made use of by those Stockjobbing Pyrates. No; when he finds these Conveniencies attending Publick Funds, he will be more encouraged to assist the best of Government to the best of his Power.

Seventhly, Now, *Gentlemen,* you never know the Design of a Tragedian till his last Farce. Observe how the Author displays his glaring Colours and confesses, ' that 'tis heartily
' to be wished, that there were no
' Reasons for the present Clamour a-
' gainst the pernicious Practise of
' Stockjobbing. I believe every Lover
' of his Country, not only wishes it
' could be prevented, but would pu-
' nish all those who have stockjobb'd
' away

' away the Properties of others. This,
 ' *says he*, may truly be called the in-
 ' famous Practise of Stockjobbing, for
 ' which no honest Man will be an
 ' Advocate.' Surely this Author talks
 like one that has never been made a
 Gentleman of that Province, never
 broke or rather in their Dialect, never
 made up once: For it was allowed by
 one now the Chief of that Province,
 that a Man could not be said to be a
 Gentleman and free of the Corpora-
 tion of Bulls, till he had broke four
 Times: 'Tis the Opinion of many,
 that some have retreated five, six, se-
 ven, eight and ten times, and then
 rallied again with Courage as true as
STEEL. This Author, (were it sup-
 posable as it is not) that the Alley
 afforded so bright a Rhetorician one
 would imagine is one that has been
 gorging there ever since took his Exit
 from the *London Gazett*, as there are,
 'tis well known some few fat Bulls
 amongst them who devour the lean
 Kind, how surprizingly does he now
 argue against Stockjobbing. Sure he
 is now turn'd Logician, before the
 Farce

Farce is over, we shall see whether his Logick is well napt or threadbare. He talks for the Bill now, and he further saith, ' I humbly conceive that a Method may be found out to prevent these Abuses for the future, without cramping the Circulation of Credit or taking away any Part of that Liberty which is now exercised.'

Observe, *Gentlemen*, any Part he says; An Excellent Schemist, it is Pity he had not been personally known to our Legislators before, it might have prevented much Trouble and Expence; to destroy this Hydra without destroying a Limb by a Touch, nay not a Touch; surely he would prove himself the *British Hercules*. ' Some

' *Gentlemen* indeed there are, says *Hercules*, who convince that nothing can destroy this infamous Practice but by prohibiting Puts and Refusals, Bulls and Bears; this indeed is the Language of the House of Commons. ' But, says he farther, that bad Consequences may be produced from the best Scheme is evident, from Corruptions that have crept
' into

' into the best Governments, but sure;
 ' says he, no Man will argue that
 ' Men ought to be deprived of Li-
 ' berty because it may be abused.'—
 Now *Gentlemen ad rem*, he returns to
 his *Bank Notes* and *Circulations*, &c.
 and endeavours again to prove the
Circulations of Funds to depend on
 the free Exercise of dealing in *Stocks*,
 &c. What he would then have over
 and over again, none denies. The
 Bill depending is only to cut off the
 very *Excrecencies*; yea, the very *Ex-*
crements of Dealing in Stocks, prov'd
 by all sober judicious thinking Men to
 be pernicious to fair Dealers. 'Tis
 strange, that foul Dealers in this or
 any other Trade, or Calling shall push
 themselves among fair ones, without
 saying by your Leave, Gentlemen;
 and with the greatest Confidence and
 at the same Time borrow the fair Dea-
 ler's Arguments to support their own
 pernicious Practises, I expect in Time,
 if Heaven does not prevent, that some
 Author will trump up some Title, and
 at all Rates endeavour to prove Truth
 Falshood;

allshood, even according to the Ideas
present affixed.

Again he touches on the Circulation
Exchequer Bills by the Bank as be-
lieved, he would do well to prove Stock-
jobbing in the Abstract like Circula-
tion of Exchequer Notes. He comes now
insuring Ships and Merchandise, un-
derwriting Policies in Consideration of
Præmiums, proving fictitious Insurances
under this Title, Interest or no Interest;
which if this be the Case, I now beg
leave to join with him heartily, it is
saying, it is like Bulls and Bears,
Refusals in Stockjobbing. —
wonders that any single Man that
signed a Thousand Policies for Insu-
rances should rail against Stockjobbing
Policies, — Interest or no Interest for
This Sort of Men, says he,
meaning private Insurers have a
strong Antipathy to Companies,
and the more so, since the Royal
London Assurance Companies
have been established; and the Rea-
son is plain, they have considerably
reduced the Præmiums. In short,

he is now honest *Tom Tell Truth*; and then severely lashes some single Gentleman which he proves an *East, West, North* and a *South-Sea* Jobber, and indeed to pretend to be a Director of this pretended Publick Spirit. That the Parallel may run on all Fours, to Contracts, yet the ill Consequences that attend one are not so pernicious in the other, I appeal to the Insurers which generally are paid their Difference: But in Stocks I venture to say an egregious Difference is universally known. And again, if Insuring with Interest or no Interest be an Evil, conceive the Casuists will judge it that by no Means justifies a greater that is attended with the most pernicious and fatal Consequences, needs no farther Proof, the Wounds and Scars, and Sores of many Families are tragick Witnesses.

And now after this Draught of Parallel or Comparison, which answers no End at all but the Gauling of single Merchant, or a Set of private Insurers. Our Author is now
 Paramo

ramount, he with a sovereign Air
 threatens you with no Markets in a
 le Time,-and Credit reduced to being
 Infant State, &c. and what not;
 tells you that Monied Men will
 up the Game in their own Hands:
 ue, they want no poor Beasts to
 ck with them in Play. Then he
 threatens the State with the Appre-
 sion of Confusion in the breaking
 of a War, and great Numbers
 will flock to *Change Alley* to sell their
 icks (yes, and bit by it too) and
 Agents, he means, no Beasts to
 anfact for them; happy Times in-
 eed! There will be Time and Place,
 and a free Market for all the honest
 ickholders without the least Inter-
 uption; to do their Business them-
 selves, or by proper Brokers approved
 E. He is really a merry Fellow of
 mad one, he tells you, that the Cir-
 culation of Credit will find its utmost
 Period, possibly it may happen before
 we can find any significant Brains in
 his Author's Head that will stand a
 wise Man in Stead. However he must
 be allow'd to be a Man of Wit, tho'

his Wit is out of its Wits at this Time, he may possibly appear in different Colours shortly, when this Bill has brought him to his Senses. He a little after pleads (notwithstanding he himself before had condemned, with all wise Men the Practise of Jobbing for an unconfined Liberty, and would endeavour to prove these mentioned Beasts to have an indefeasible Right of Buying and Selling without Money or without Stock. Cops and Balls by all Means, *Gentlemen*, let us plead for it in Writing and in Practice, and all other licencious Gaming. However at last, he hopes if the Bill passes the Transfers may not be excited as they now are, and hopes that Law or Proviso at least may remain as firm and inviolable as *Magna Charta*--(by Mistake) *Magna Farta*.

Gentlemen, I heartily wish the passing the Bill upon no other Principles than a general Good, and a particular Benefit to every Private Proprietor, to answer all the valuable Ones expected

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pected I heartily joyn with all honest, industrious and well meaning Men in my sincere Wishes.

GENTLEMEN,

Adieu, &c.

F I N I S.



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and the new world with all its
glories, and well meaning
men in my father's world.

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS